## 3.1.4

## 6a (ת"ר) $\rightarrow 7a$ (הכא לחומרא והכא לחומרא)

Note: the מ"נ בשבט designates a date in שבט as the "new year" for trees – מ"נ בשבט maintains that it is ט"נ בשבט א' שבט holds that it is מ"נ שבט

ָּהָחָכָם עֵינָיו בְּרֹאשׁוֹ **וְהַכְּסִיל בַּחֹשֶׁךּ הוֹלֵדְ** וְיָדַעְתִּי גַם אָנִי שֶׁמִּקְרָה אֶחָד יִקְרֶה אֶת כַּלָם: *קחלת ב, יד* 

- I. ברייתא re: making a רשות הרבים accessible to an עירוב
  - a. צורת הפתח מיד on one side, לחי וקורה on the other
  - b. ב"ש requires 2 doors (one on each side); ב"ש require 1 door and מרי וקורה on other side
  - c. Challenge: רה"ד propsed that if you have 2 houses on facing sides of רה"ד, you could make them passable with on each side and מערב רה"ר מערב רה"ר
    - i. And: מחוזא 'r's ruling re: מחוזא) if doors weren't locked at night, there would be no way to avoid חיוב חטאת for carrying there
  - d. Rather: the עירוב is addressing making a מבוי מפולש accessible to an עירוב
    - i. לחי וקורה on other side בוה"פ on one side and לחי וקורה on other side
    - ii. שמואל rules like לחי וקורה (per ב"ה 1 door and לחי וקורה on other side
      - 1. Question: according to שמואל, must door be locked at night?
      - 2. Answer: reports that שמואל himself did not require נעילה
        - a) Including: report from נהרדעא that gates couldn't be closed yet שמואל carried there
        - b) *However*: "required that they move the dirt away from the gates
          - i. Block: he doesn't require that the gates be closed, rather able to be closed
- II. שמואל was crooked (מבוי עקום) they attached the שמואל and required doors on both sides
  - a. מפולש (see p. 3) מפולש (see p. 3)
    - i. However: רב himself ruled like ת"ק here (only need צוה"ם
  - b. שמואל ruled like חנניה and required a door
    - i. However: שמואל himself ruled that such a מבוי is considered סתום
      - 1. Therefore: we attach רב of considered מפולש
  - c. Question: how can we accept both חומרות we should require consistency in פסק
    - i. Per: תוספתא יבמות א:יג (also in הלכה (תוספתא עדיות, סוכה follows)
      - 1. However: one may follow all חומרות and קולות of either ב"ה or ב"ה
      - 2. but: one who follows the leniencies of both is considered a רשע
      - 3. And: : one who follows the חומרות of both is considered a fool (v. 1)
        - a) Note: Internal problem in הלכה כב"ה yet allows for adherence to either school
          - i. Answer#1: before/after בת-קול that confirmed 'ב"מ's status (ahead :ג"מ's status (ahead בת-קול
          - ii. Answer #2: after בת-קול; agree/disagree with ר' יהושע who rejected the בת-קול
          - iii. Answer #3: when we find 2 מנאים חס תנאים disagreeing in the same fashion as ע"ה/ב"ש, must follow one school consistently
        - b) Nonetheless: we have a challenge to our ruling like ב and שמואל here both חומרות
  - d. *Answer (רנב"י*): it all follows רב (even the requirement of a door)
    - i. Per: ר' הונא agreed with ב" agreed with ה"ק but wouldn't publicly rule that way (הלכה ואין מורין כן)
      - 1. Challenge: ראב"א reported that בי would publicly rule like הלכה ומורין כן)
  - e. *Answer (ר' שיזבי*): only limitation is accepting mutually exclusive rulings
    - i. Example: אהלות ב:ג dispute ב"ש/ב"ה as to how much of skeleton or skull is missing such that משעורה ביול -.
      - 1. And: משנה adds that same positions hold for definition of a טריפה
      - 2. Therefore: may not rule like ב"ם (e.g.) re: טריפה re: טריפה re: טריפה
    - ii. Challenge: מעשרות once picked an מעשרות during 1st two weeks of שבט and practiced both מעשרות (see note)
      - 1. Answer: ר"ע and which position was ב"ם and which ב"ש separated both לחומרא separated both ב"ל